# SALT LAKE CITY
## LEGEND



Aeronautical charts and publications symbols are shown in blue, all others in black. Consult Aeronautical Chart Bulletins (ACB) for details. Chart bulletins are published in the Publication Updates section of the Digital Aeronautical Publications (DAP) at https://aeronav.faa.gov.

### AIRPORTS

Other than hard surface runway
Hard surface runway
All other runways
Hard surface runway open 4,000 ft. or less
Hard surface runway open 4,001 to 8,000 ft.
Hard surface runway open more than 8,000 ft.
Open sea-plane landing area (water)
Open heliport
Closed or abandoned airport
All approaches require obstacle clearance. Pilots should refer to the appropriate Terminal Procedures publication for complete information.

### ADDITIONAL AIRPORT INFORMATION

Private (Pvt) - Use restricted; prior permission required
Military (Mil) - Use restricted
Control Tower - Operational during published hours
Rotating Beacon - Operational during published hours
Segmented Circle - Indicates direction of traffic pattern for landplanes
Lighting System - Runway edge lighting system operational during published hours
Wind Cone - Indicates wind direction
Landing Fee - Landing fee may be charged
Services - Fuel available; call FBO for hours of operation
Repair - Repair service available
Major Repair - Major repair service available
Hangar - Hangar space available
Tie-Down - Tie-down space available
Airport Beacon - Identifies airports by flashing white and green lights
Right Traffic - Indicates right traffic pattern for specified runway
Left Traffic - Indicates left traffic pattern for specified runway
Parachute Jumping - Parachute jumping area
Glider - Glider operations
Ultralight - Ultralight operations
Hang Glider - Hang glider operations
Numbers and letters adjacent to runways indicate runway identification. Runway identification is the number nearest the end of the runway when viewed from the direction of approach. Runways with parallel runways are identified by the number followed by L (left), C (center), or R (right). Runway dimensions are in feet and rounded to the nearest 50 feet. Runway surface composition is indicated if known. Runway edge lighting intensity is indicated by (HIGH), (MED), or (LOW) if available. Runway lighting is operational sunset to sunrise or by pilot control. Runway lighting is operational dusk to midnight unless otherwise indicated. Runway lighting is operational during published hours of the ATCT or by pilot control. Runway lighting is operational during published hours of the FSS or by pilot control.

**AIRPORT TRAFFIC SERVICE AND AIRSPACE INFORMATION**

Within the controlled and regulated airspace depicted on this chart, all aircraft are subject to the rules of the FARs. Pilots should refer to the appropriate FARs for complete information.

Class A Airspace
Class B Airspace
Class C Airspace
Class D Airspace
Class E Airspace
Class G Airspace

Class A airspace begins at 18,000 MSL and extends to and includes FL600. Class B airspace is controlled airspace established around busier airports. Class C airspace is controlled airspace established around busier airports. Class D airspace is controlled airspace established around airports with an operational control tower. Class E airspace is controlled airspace that is not designated as Class A, B, C, or D airspace. Class G airspace is uncontrolled airspace.

Class B airspace begins at the surface unless otherwise indicated. Class C airspace begins at the surface unless otherwise indicated. Class D airspace begins at the surface unless otherwise indicated. Class E airspace begins at 700 AGL unless otherwise indicated. Class G airspace extends from the surface to the overlying controlled airspace.

Class B airspace requires an ATC clearance before operating within the airspace. Class C airspace requires two-way radio communications before operating within the airspace. Class D airspace requires two-way radio communications before operating within the airspace. Class E airspace requires two-way radio communications before operating within the airspace under IFR conditions. Class G airspace requires no two-way radio communications.

Class B airspace requires Mode C transponder with automatic altitude reporting equipment. Class C airspace requires Mode C transponder with automatic altitude reporting equipment. Class D airspace requires Mode C transponder with automatic altitude reporting equipment. Class E airspace requires Mode C transponder with automatic altitude reporting equipment. Class G airspace requires no transponder.

Class B airspace requires ADS-B Out equipment. Class C airspace requires ADS-B Out equipment. Class D airspace requires ADS-B Out equipment. Class E airspace requires ADS-B Out equipment. Class G airspace requires no ADS-B Out equipment.

Class B airspace requires pilots to have at least a private pilot certificate. Class C airspace requires pilots to have at least a student pilot certificate. Class D airspace requires pilots to have at least a student pilot certificate. Class E airspace requires pilots to have at least a student pilot certificate. Class G airspace requires pilots to have at least a student pilot certificate